



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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SADC Energy Projects Noted at Ministers' Meeting

*MB1207123395 Mbabane THE TIMES OF
SWAZILAND in English 12 Jul 95 p 5*

[Report by Gugu Makhanya]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mbabane — Energy Ministers in the SADC [Southern African Development Community] group last week expressed an urgent need to establish co-operation and communication.

This was during the 20th Energy Ministers' meeting which was held in Cape Town, South Africa. The Minister of Natural Resources and Energy, Rev. Absalom Muntu Dlamini also participated in the meeting and together with his delegation he returned home on Saturday [15 July].

The meeting which was attended by 10 SADC member states except Tanzania started on July 3 - July 7.

A statement signed by the Principal Secretary for Natural Resources and Energy Mr Joshua T. Mkhathshwa said that the ministers received all the projects in the SADC Energy Portfolio.

The main projects which ministers noted their progress were;

- Natural gas study to be promoted for utilization in the region,
- Petroleum upstream and downstream activities,
- Rural energy planning and environmental management training programme,
- SADC industrial energy management, and
- Demand side management opportunities in SADC utilities (phase I).

Mr Mkhathshwa said ministers approved the following projects;

- Investigation of the possible harmonisation of laws, rules, standards and regulations including environmental protection sector,
- the Inter-governmental memorandum of Understanding which is the formal document for the Southern African Power tool,
- Draft Energy protocol for the establishment of the Southern African Energy Commission, and

— Framework for an Energy sector policy and strategy as a basis for the development of SADC Energy sector strategy.

Ministers concluded by noting that the Southern African Power tool will endeavour to bring together all the SADC Utilities in sharing power in the transfer of technology.

Ministers approved the Draft Energy Protocol so as to initiate a process of consultation in Member States. Mr Mkhathshwa also said that the minister was taken on a conducted tour of project 'Phambile Nobane' at Khayelitsha Township.

The project was started in 1993 through the joining of forces between Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] of South Africa, Electricity De France (EDF) and East Midlands Electricity (EME) of UK.

Discussions on the technical aspects of electrification as well as the adoption of labour based principle and skills transfer were explained to the minister. The minister was also taken on a tour of Koeberg Nuclear Power Station where mainly the safety aspects were explained.

SADC To Decide on Joint Talks With Comesa

*MB1407093395 Harare Zimbabwe National
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
0600 GMT 14 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Southern African Development Community, SADC, says it will decide next month on a joint meeting with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, Comesa.

This was announced after talks between leaders of the two subregional groupings, Sir Ketumile Masire of Botswana, who heads SADC, and President Bukili Muluzi of Malawi, who heads Comesa, in Malawi's commercial capital, Blantyre.

A summit conference between the two bodies was proposed by Comesa last year, and analysts say basically the two seek to achieve the same goal, a free trade area and common market.

Burundi

Seven Parties Issue Statement on Proposed Talks

EA1407224795 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 14 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Seven opposition parties, the Abasa [Burundi-African Alliance for Salvation], the Anadde [National Alliance for Rights and Development], the Inkinko [Guarantor of the Freedom of Speech in Burundi], the PIT [Independent Workers' Party], the PRP [People's Reconciliation Party], the PSD [Social Democratic Party], and the Raddes [Rally for Democracy and Economic and Social Development] have issued a media statement to clarify their position on the OAU proposal to organize meetings in Addis Ababa between Burundian political parties.

These opposition political parties are in favor of the organization setting up meetings, but would like the meetings to take place in Bujumbura and not in Addis Ababa. Here are the reasons given for this by these political parties in their media statement, read by the founding chairman of the PRP, Mr. Mathieu Astriptimana.

[Begin Astriptimana recording] We believe it will be better for these talks to take place in Burundi, in the presence of the president and the OAU secretary general. The parties explained that the choice of Burundi as the meeting's venue is justified by a number of considerations:

First, the Burundian people, who are going through a difficult period, will not understand it if we go abroad at the very time when they need our constant presence at their side.

Second, Burundians would be more ready to accept messages addressed to them from their own country than those sent from the Ethiopian capital.

The parties' representatives added that there is a risk that the move to Addis Ababa could be interpreted as an internationalization of the conflict, which is nonetheless inter-Burundian.

The leaders and other representatives of the parties also reiterated the importance they attach to the government convention, and made a point of specifying that the planned meeting should be limited to discussions on the assessment of the application of the government convention, as well as the identification of the obstacles that are preventing its success.

The parties accepted the date of 27 and 28 July proposed by the [OAU] delegation for the holding of this important meeting. As for the delegation, it recognized that in any case there cannot be any question of a renegotiation of the government convention which is, according to its own words, the OAU General Secretariat's (?framework), and even less any anticipation of the national debate which is in the process of being prepared.

The participants finally noted that in the OAU and Burundi, beginning with the OAU secretary general and the president of the Republic of Burundi, nobody wants the meeting to be located in Addis Ababa. They stressed — reminding [words indistinct] of the position adopted by Burundian political parties from all sides of the political spectrum at the meeting called on 4 July by the head of state on his return from the OAU — that what interests us all is the result of this important meeting, and not where it is held. [end recording]

President Comments on Zaire Visit, Situation

EA1407181195 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 0400 GMT 14 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The head of state, His Excellency Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, arrived in Bujumbura yesterday afternoon after a two-day visit to Gbadolite, Zaire. On arrival at Bujumbura Airport, he answered a number of questions from our colleagues, Albert Ndayahundwa and Jean-Claude Nkurunziza, of the television service. He first talked about the aim of the visit. Here he is:

[Begin recording] [Ntibantunganya] The visit was in line with the existing good relations between our two countries. It was also in line with Burundi's current crisis, particularly peace and security both here in our country, and in our region. We had a general discussion on all this with the Zairian head of state in his capacity as a friend who has great experience as a leader. In addition, you know that his country, ours, and Rwanda belong to the same community, the CEPGL [Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes], so we based our discussion on all this.

[Unidentified correspondent] Your visit took place at a time when there are reports of problems between Burundian refugees in Zaire and Zairians. Did you discuss the issue?

[Ntibantunganya] [passage indistinct] We also tackled issues which might be of interest to Burundians and which, if applied here in our country, might bring about peace and security.

[Correspondent] You have just visited Zaire which is a neighboring and a friendly country but there are reports that Burundian refugees might have had problems with Zairians living in the same area as the refugees. There are even reports of Burundians who have died in the

process. Is this true? And if so, how many Burundians have died?

[Ntibantunganya] I think that this idea of asking how many Burundians have died is not the most important one for us. What is important is that too many Burundians are presently dying both inside and outside Burundi to the extent that it has become frightening. If I may use a stronger term, it is disgusting. So, what one must do as a politician is to work toward removing such difficulties, otherwise, every time I return from a visit to the country you will be asking me how many people have died, instead of asking how the problems are being tackled. I think this is the stage we have reached. We are not counting the dead.

We agreed with the Zairian head of state upon the need to look for a way of implementing some decisions in order to save those Burundians who are dying all the time by either destroying or at least abating the virulence of those who are behind the deaths so that the situation may subside. This is the crucial issue.

Otherwise, in regard to difficulties, you are aware of them. They have been reported by the radio, and if, for your part, you have not reported them, then, as I have always said, you are not discharging your duties properly. There have been reports of problems. Commissions have been set up to deal with the situation in the Cibitoke Province [northwestern Burundi] so that the victims of the crisis who wish to return can do so in the best conditions. This is what I think is more important.

[Correspondent] There is a radio these days which preaches disunity. Nobody really knows where it broadcasts from. Some say it may be broadcasting from Zaire. Did you discuss this?

[Ntibantunganya] 1. If the radio is operating, it is being operated by Burundians, because I have already heard it. It is operated by Burundians who have objectives. It is operated by people who have demands they are making to the Government of Burundi or to Burundians themselves. In my view, this is the first thing we should study.

2. I discussed with the Zairian head of state [passage indistinct]. We are studying the situation and are asking you, Burundians, to help us. If we find that the radio is operating from Zaire, we, Zairians, will take the necessary steps. You Burundians, for your part, must realize that one lends a machete to a person demolishing his own hut [proverb meaning no one can mind your business better than yourself], so try not to lend opportunities to commentators. So, you can see that for me, who

went there [to Zaire] to seek help to achieve peace, this [advice] is most opportune.

[Correspondent] You visited Zaire at a time when there are problems in our country. As you have just told us, the purpose of your visit was to see how you could agree with that country on how it could help us to restore peace and security. Some people are wondering why there were no journalists with you. What might have been the reason?

[Ntibantunganya] Resources, nothing more. In fact you can see that right now the plane that brought us is turning back right away. So, it was due to lack of resources. [end recording]

Eight Killed in Commune Attack Near Bujumbura

EA1507171095 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 15 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] An armed gang last Thursday [13 July] attacked the Mukike commune causing many loss in human lives and much property. (Victor Mubigiri) of the Burundian news agency reports from rural Bujumbura:

[Begin Mubigiri recording] An armed gang launched an attack in the commune of Mukike. The attack led to many deaths and considerable material damage. The provisional toll for the attack on the hills of Mutobo and Rukina at about 2300 [local time] is eight people killed and four children missing. More than 20 houses, including a shop on the hill of Rucamo, were also burned down. The assailants, armed with guns and grenades, also took with them about 30 cows, sheep and goats to an unknown destination.

Security forces quickly intervened. If they had not the toll could have been even higher. According to a military source there has been a lot of tension on the border between Mukike and Mutambu, and between Mugongo and Kanyosha, since 4 July, when many people were killed at Nyabiraba on the Bujumbura-Jenda road during an ambush carried out by the armed gangs. [end recording]

Minister on Armed Groups in Kamenge, Kinama

EA1507203095 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in English 1700 GMT 15 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Gunshots were heard again yesterday in the northern suburbs of the capital Bujumbura. That happened while the people of Kamenge and Kinama were returning home after several days of unrest in the area.

Assessing the security situation in the country, the home affairs minister, Gabriel Sinarinzi, said today that

the people of northern suburbs of the capital had fled the area since the morning, as they usually do before an attack. In the afternoon the armed groups started attacking military posts, forcing the remaining people to flee.

Mr. Sinarinzi said that it is their own way of demonstrating strength on the eve of visits to Burundi of foreign officials. He commended, however, the new move taken by the people of Kamenge and Kinama, who have this time taken refuge to military posts.

The home affairs minister called again on the people of the two areas to distance themselves from the armed group, who are always taking them into trouble. Mr. Sinarinzi said that the situation is still concerning in the provinces of Cibitoke, Buzanza, the rural Province of Bujumbura, and some areas of the Province of Kanyanza. In those provinces, security forces are fighting the armed groups for, according to the minister, the government has decided to pursue them wherever they are.

Seven Killed on Eve of UN Secretary's Visit

EA1607032495 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in English 1130 GMT 16 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Ambush was set to three areas in the Bujumbura area yesterday on buses moving. According to the news correspondent, one ambush was set to a military car at Muzazi on the road from Bujumbura to Bugarama at 1630, injuring one soldier. Another ambush was set to another military car in the afternoon at Gasozo on the same road. Two soldiers were critically injured. An ambush was also set the same day on a bus moving on the National Road No. 7 at 1830: Seven people were killed and five critically injured. [passage omitted]

The governor of Bujumbura [Rural] Province, Mr. Stany Ntahobari, today said in an interview to the local news correspondent that security has been deteriorating in most of the communes of the province since early this month. The population in several zones has been fleeing away to escape from attacks of armed groups. He expressed the fear that the national test due to be done next Wednesday [19 July] in the sixth standard could be hampered by such a situation. He suggested that it be postponed, for no single school is working in his area and the roads are also dangerous for supervisors.

[Paris AFP in English at 1433 GMT on 16 July in a related report with a Bujumbura dateline adds: "Meanwhile several grenades exploded overnight in Bujumbura, including two at the headquarters of the Belgian Red Cross which caused no injuries or damage.]

["The unrest came as no surprise after UN special envoy Ahmedou Ould Abdallah said Saturday he "expected violence" to mark Butrus-Ghali's visit to Burundi to meet the country's civilian and political leaders. Visits by foreign dignitaries have in the past nearly always sparked ethnic unrest in Bujumbura between extremists of the majority Hutu and minority Tutsi tribes. Tutsi extremists have accused Butrus-Ghali of favoritism toward the Hutus. Abdallah said however he was more worried about the grenade explosions than the bus and lorry attacks which he was not linking with the visit."]

UN's Butrus-Ghali Arrives; Discusses African Aid

EA1607194595 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in Swahili 1730 GMT 16 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The UN secretary general, Butrus Butrus-Ghali, arrived in Bujumbura today at 1745 for a two-day visit. He was welcomed at the Bujumbura International Airport by Burundian Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo.

The secretary general indicated that the aim of his visit to the country was to encourage reconciliation among Burundians adding that one of the tasks of the United Nations was to maintain peace, promote development, and assist the African continent.

Concerning assistance to African countries, he disclosed that he was recently in Geneva, where he met the new board of directors of the World Bank and the IMF to discuss ways of strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and African countries.

Concerning UN military intervention in crisis countries, the secretary general said the United Nations cannot intervene militarily anywhere without the permission of the member countries, which on various occasions have allowed the United Nations to participate in peacekeeping operations. When rival political groups do not show interest in settling their differences, the United Nations cannot interfere. All it can do is to contribute to efforts aimed to achieve solutions.

The UN secretary general will this evening hold talks with various Burundi Government officials, starting with the prime minister and the president.

Before reaching Burundi, Butrus-Ghali stopped briefly in Gbadolite in Zaire where he held discussions with President Mobutu. His Zairian visit was not part of his African tour.

UN Envoy Interviewed on OAU Delegation's Visit

LD1607201595 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 16 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Our guest this evening is Ahmad Ould Abdallah. He has been the special representative of the UN secretary general for months now in Bujumbura. He has made a lot of effort to prevent this country, shaken since the murder of Melchior Ndadaye, the first elected president, from going down the path of a great tragedy.

Mounia Daoudi first asked him if one can talk of a political stalemate in Burundi following the failure of the dialogue attempt in Addis Ababa between the various Burundi sides?

[Begin recording] [Abdallah] First of all I think it is exaggerated to say that the OAU [Organization of African Unity] delegation has failed. The OAU delegation came to explain the meaning of the decision that was made. As expected, the Burundians, particularly the opposition, were not going to Addis Ababa. Personally, I think that on the contrary, the OAU decision was aimed at drawing the attention of the Burundians and the Africans to the seriousness of the current situation prevailing in this country, and it succeeded because all the radio stations, all the embassies are now aware of this situation.

[Daoudi] How do you describe this political situation?

[Abdallah] This opinion is not shared by many people. I think that this situation is difficult, because for decades the communities have not trusted each other in this country. I also think that the convention on the basis of which the government was formed was not seriously respected. All the sides met by the OAU delegation reaffirmed their support for the government convention and asked for its implementation, and asked for support to be given to the Burundian people in order to implement this convention that was signed on 10 September last year.

[Daoudi] Do you think that the various sides do not respect this convention?

[Abdallah] The various sides, but also us, the prime minister, and the president, should deploy every effort for the implementation of this convention. This is I think, one of the aspects of the decision made by the OAU, a decision I found very brave. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Chad

MDD Opposition 'Not Convinced' by Cease-Fire

AB1607055395 Paris AFP in French
1427 GMT 16 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Lagos, 16 Jul (AFP) — The Movement for Development and Democracy [MDD], the Chadian armed opposition faction from the Lake Chad region, said today that it was not convinced by the last proclamation calling for a cease-fire and made by the Chadian Prime Minister Djimasta Koibla.

Mr. Koibla decreed a "cease-fire on 12 July throughout the entire national territory" and called on the various rebel factions to "lay down their arms," in order to prepare the modalities to establish lasting and definitive peace in Chad.

But a spokesman of the MDD faction led by Moussa Medella, said that his organization was not convinced by this "unilateral" cease-fire, adding that the prime minister did not possess the means to support his own political statement because the National Army was under the "direct control of President Idriss Deby."

The MDD also accused the Patriotic Salvation Movement [MPS], led by President Deby, of never having respected the promises it made since it has been at the head of the state. This was contained in a communique from the MDD Executive Bureau, and read over the telephone to AFP by Issa Moussa, the commissioner in charge of security and defense of the group.

"If they were serious about making peace, the government (led by Idriss Deby) would have implemented its actions," a communique, read in Maidiguri, capital of the Nigerian Borno State in the east of the country and west of Lake Chad, said.

The MDD indicated that it had always preferred dialogue to arms but that the door to dialogue "has always been closed."

"Despite the prime minister's good willingness to make peace with the armed opposition factions, the MPS contradicted his statement in a communique read on national radio the following day (13 July) and in which the party issued a warning to national opposition armed political parties and movements," the communique said.

"Such action to intimidate opponents is not conducive for a return of peace in Chad. We wonder who governs this country. Is it the MPS or the prime minister?" the communique concluded.

Rwanda**Government Opens Permanent Embassy in UK***EA1407211695 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English
1920 GMT 14 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Rwanda opened up a permanent embassy in London, in England, for the first time in its history. Mr. (Kaynamurjindo), the Rwandan ambassador to Great Britain, presented his credentials to Queen Elizabeth on the 11th July 1995. The Rwandan ambassador in London opened a new era of reinforcement of cooperation between the two countries.

Radio Reports on Resumption of European Aid*EA1607030195 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English
0515 GMT 16 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Following the recent visit to Rwanda from 3 to 4 July 1995 by Mr. Philip Sebastian, deputy director general of the EC [as heard], the EC delegation in Kigali presented its compliments to the Rwandan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and [word indistinct] the ministry a press release issued by the European leaders. The press communique announces the lifting of the partial suspension of the European assistance to Rwanda that had been put in place from April 25 1995. The EC says the [European] Commission has decided at the initiative of Professor (Joao Dedio Pinelo) to lift the partial suspension in force since 26 April 1995 of the aid to Rwanda with the aim of resuming cooperation in all domains and thereby contribute to the process of national reconciliation, economic, and social rehabilitation in the country.

The Commission took the decision in light of the positive response of the Government of Rwanda to the report of the international commission of inquiry into Kibeho incident of the 22 to 24 April 1995 and on the basis of the result of the talks between the European Union delegation and the Government of Rwanda on the 3 and 4 July 1995. After the talks, the Government of Rwanda reaffirmed its commitment to continue the process of national reconciliation including the reinforcement of dialogue with all political forces. The [word indistinct] resumption of the cooperation will allow the EC to pressure the implementation of the rehabilitation program initiated in December 1994, which is worth 67 million European Union currency.

The European Union Commission is also considering the possibility of increasing the financial aid to Rwanda of 1.5 million European Union currency for the functioning of the international tribunal for Rwanda.

Report Alleges Massacres Continuing*BR1707080395 Antwerp GAZET VAN ANTWERPEN
in Dutch 14 Jul 95 p 6*

[Unattributed report: "EU Resumes Aid While Kigali Kills Systematically"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Calculated to coincide with the EU's decision yesterday to resume direct aid to Rwanda, Antwerp researchers have published a summary of appalling accusation against the regime in Kigali. According to the EU Kigali's attitude has now clearly changed. According to Africa specialist Professor Filip Reyntjens and Father Serge Desouters a thorough investigation, at the very least, is needed in order to clear up the too numerous allegations.

Just after the massacre in the southern Rwandan refugee camp of Kibeho — where, according to Kigali there were just 300 deaths, according to the UN official scientifically estimate there were 2,000, and according to other UN quarters 8,000 — in mid-April Europe suspended all direct aid to the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] regime in Kigali. This suspension has now been reversed because, according to a spokesman on Thursday [13 July], "it had a useful effect." Indeed, Kigali has promised to better comply with human rights and to make further efforts at national reconciliation.

Nevertheless everything indicates that Kibeho was only the tip of an iceberg and the new regime "was guilty before, during, and after 6 April 1994" — when the genocide planned by elements of the old regime began — "of enormous violations of human rights."

Reyntjens and Desouter expressly and repeatedly stressed that under no circumstances did they wish to justify or play down the undeniable genocide — "for which the old regime bears an overwhelming responsibility." "The perpetrators must be pursued, prosecuted, and punished." However, nor must we close our eyes to the systematic violations — mostly in secret and perfectly organized — which the Rwandan Patriotic Front has organized, carried out, and is still carrying out since the beginning of the war in its role as the new power in Kigali.

Reyntjens and Desouter nevertheless do not undertake any investigation in their report. It is more a temporary syllabus. From a mountain of some 10,000 pages of statements, they took some 1,500 and selected all the allegations. So there is still a mountain of work to do. Simply putting in order all the stories in these 1,500 pages yielded enough to indicate the need for a thorough international investigation.

The subtitle of the study entitled "Rwanda, violations of human rights by the RPF/RPA" reads "a plea for

a thorough investigation." In fact there are too many parallel stories to just dismiss them as propaganda.

From the documents a picture emerges of an RPF that murdered tens of thousands of innocent citizens, as well as an RPF that tortures, arbitrarily arrests, is responsible for chasing away more than 1 million people, and has now built a regime based on terror.

The secret UN Gersony report mentioned some 30,000 deaths in the middle of last year. Elsewhere, sources talk of 1,750 bodies in Save, 3,000 dead people in the school center in Kirwa, "12,000 to 30,000 murdered Hutus in Nyabwishongwezi," and so on. Often it looked as if the population of entire villages has disappeared. Especially disquieting is the comparison between former population figures and the counts from the camps. Tens of thousands, primarily from Buyumba and the eastern town of Mutara have apparently disappeared. Often the Hutus left behind were mown down in so-called peoples' meetings. According to the authors, everything has too easily and systematically been attributed to the Interahamwe, the Hutu militias.

Zaire

Government Accuses Rwandan Army of Camp Attack

AB1407172095 London BBC World Service
in English 1505 GMT 14 Jul 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Relations between the Zaire and Rwandan Governments have taken another blow. It's all about 1 million refugees from Rwanda camped in eastern Zaire. They are not welcome by local people, and show no signs of going home. The Zaire Government accuses Rwanda of not doing enough to

encourage repatriation. The Rwandans suspect Zaire of backing Hutu militias in the camps. Well, yesterday, and not for the first time, Zaire accused the Rwandan Army of launching an attack on a camp in eastern Zaire. From Kinshasa, Matthew Tostevin reports:

[Begin Tostevin recording] The Zaire Government said that on Wednesday [12 July], soldiers of the Rwandan Patriotic Army [RPA] attacked Panzi refugee camp near Bukavu killing four people. Matiri wa Basara, the prime minister's adviser on the refugee issue, told me this morning the RPA opened fire on the camp from two hills inside Rwanda. He said that Zaire Army soldiers in the area returned fire immediately, and that the exchange of fire lasted over six hours. Matiri said it was the third attack on Zaire in six months, and that the government would be protesting vigorously to both Rwanda and the United Nations.

The government in Kigali has been pushing for an international arms embargo on Rwanda to be lifted. That's something which is now causing concern in Kinshasa. Mr. Matiri told me: We are very uneasy, and we want the embargo to stay, because we know that the arms will be turned on the refugee camp.

Zaire has itself been accused of arming soldiers of the former Rwandan Army, and allowing them to train inside the refugee camps. Last month, the United Nations proposed an international observer force to monitor the camp as part of a regional effort. The United Nations said they are waiting for the green light in Zaire. Today, Mr. Matiri told me: We cannot allow the deployment of observers without consulting other countries in the region — Uganda, Tanzania, and Burundi. What we want is an international commission of inquiry under the auspices of the United Nations. [end recording]

Ethiopia

16 State Enterprises, Factories Sold This Year

EA1507154395 Addis Ababa Radio Ethiopia International Service in English 1630 GMT 14 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The Ethiopian Private Agency has disclosed that some 16 state enterprises and factories were sold to private businessmen at a combined cost of 75 million birr during the last five months. In a press conference he gave here in Addis Ababa on 14 July to journalists, agency General Manager Mr. Abasha Azimte said the stated firms were sold between February and June this year.

The general manager said four of the firms that have been sold to individuals have already started operation under their respective owners. [passage omitted] He said all of the stated firms have been sold to only the Ethiopian business community. Foreign businessmen were excluded from competing in the bids.

Kenya

Moi Criticizes Envoys as Opposition 'Spokesmen'

EA1407122095 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 14 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today said that envoys accredited to Kenya should not be spokesmen of the opposition, as this was akin to insinuate that the opposition were not Kenyans. The president noted that the opposition members were capable of expressing their own sentiments, adding that the envoys should stop meddling in the country's affairs.

President Moi also pointed out that Kenya was a sovereign state and deserves to be accorded her due respect, the way Kenyans respect themselves. The head of state said he was keenly observing the activities of the envoys, and once again took a swipe at the German ambassador whom, he said, was arrogant and is using nongovernmental organizations to incite Kenyans. The president said he will not tolerate such unwarranted behavior on the part of the envoys.

He further said he was aware of the interference in the jua kali [informal sector] sector, and cautioned that the government will as a result be forced to decentralize it on district level. The head of state was speaking at the Kisii showground, when he officially opened this year's Kisii show.

President Moi at the same time criticized a section of the local press, which he said was being used by foreigners to mar the image of their country and then earn praise from their masters for their unpatriotic and destructive

role. The head of state wondered how long the local press will allow itself to be used like puppets against their own motherland, adding that no journalist in the Western world condemns his own country.

President Moi pointed out that it was futile for the BBC to praise Dr. Richard Leakey for his activities, and was portraying him as a hero.

He said once again that he shall not allow a foreigner to political leadership, whatever the circumstances, noting that Kenyans fought for independence so that they can rule themselves as a sovereign state.

The president wondered how a foreigner can claim for political leadership, yet he does not understand the intrinsic ethnic and clan structure of the African, as well as their mentality. His excellency the president reiterated that it is only Kenyans themselves who can build their nation, as they knew what was best for them, noting that no foreigner has a right to direct [as heard] what was good for them. He said Kenya was proud of her record of development, which he noted has been earned through hard work and stability in the country.

The president called on the youth, as future leaders of the country, and Kenyans as a whole to be patriotic and reject any politics of division. [passage omitted]

FORD-Kenya Factions Reconcile at Nairobi Meeting

EA1607123295 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Jul 95 p 1,2

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Retired Anglican Bishop Henry Okullu yesterday reconciled the two warring FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya factions led by Mr. Raila Odinga and Chairman Kijana Wamalwa. Bishop Okullu was with a team of elders, among them former cabinet ministers from the Luo and Luhya communities.

Sources said the group arrived at the decision after a two-day meeting in Nairobi. The meetings were held at the Hotel Intercontinental, Nairobi, and the official opposition leader's office in parliament on Thursday [13 July] and yesterday.

The group comprised former ambassador to the Soviet Union Adala Otuko, former cabinet ministers Mr. J.D. Otiende, Peter Okondo, and Burudi Nabwera.

The agreement of the brokered unity was said to include the lifting the suspension of the Langata MP Mr. Odinga and the acceptance of the two sets of membership cards released by both factions.

The elders' recommendations would be ratified by the general council meeting in Nairobi today.

It was further learned that the meeting was unanimous in declaring the election of Mr. Wamalwa and the party's second vice chairman, Mr. Rashid, unconstitutional and that a delegates' congress should be held within the next seven months. The meeting agreed that the chairman should be respected and it was only meetings called by him that were considered relevant. This would nullify a rival meeting scheduled for today at Ufangamano House.

Bishop Okullu was unavailable at his Kisumu residence last night having travelled to Nairobi. The unity accord would end almost seven months of controversy in the party. [passage omitted]

More Than 1,000 Somali Refugees Return Home

EA1507171495 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0400 GMT 15 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Some 557 Somali refugees returned home to Buaale yesterday as the UNHCR resumed a voluntary repatriation movement from camps in the northeastern province. This, according to a statement from the UNHCR, brings the number of Somalis repatriated this week to more than 1,000, following the initial movement of 494 refugees who repatriated two days ago in the first overland convoy since rains ceased.

Kenya's refugee population was reduced from 420,000 in 1992 to 196,000 currently, following voluntary repatriation. The refugees have volunteered to go home despite reports of crop failure. Each returnee receives \$30 to finance their trip home.

Somalia

Gunmen Attack Kismaayo Police Station, Kill 3

AB1507154095 Paris AFP in English
1229 GMT 15 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, July 15 (AFP) — Twelve gunmen attacked a police station in the southern port city of Kismaayo with heavy machine-guns and assault rifles, killing three policemen, according to reports reaching Mogadishu Saturday [15 July]. Eight of the gunmen were detained, but four fled.

Police Commander Ahmed Garas said the men were bandits trying to loot vehicles, weapons, ammunition and communications gear, but other sources maintained the incident was a clash between sub-clans of the Majerteen group.

Fighting in Kismaayo last week forced the Galje'el sub-clan of the Hawiye to withdraw from the city, which is dominated by the Majerteen sub-clans.

The central town of Baidoa was quiet Saturday after two days of inter-clan fighting which credible sources said had left five dead and more than 20 wounded.

Local authorities — there has been no government in Somalia since the overthrow of dictator Mohamed Siad Barre in January 1991 — advised relief workers in Baidoa to remain indoors until security was tightened, but urged them not to leave the town.

Aidi Puts Woman Critic Under House Arrest

AB1607202395 Paris AFP in English
1600 GMT 16 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, July 16 (AFP) — Somali warlord General Mohamed Farah Aidid has put a prominent woman critic under house arrest, the human rights lawyer Mohamed Gelle Elmi reported in Mogadishu on Sunday [16 July].

Elmi told reporters 42-year-old Khadija Abdi Fandhe, the leader of the women's wing of the United Somali Congress-Somali National Alliance (USC/SNA) was put under house arrest for criticising Aidid's recently formed, self-declared government.

Before her detention, Khadija had appealed to USC/SNA women to abandon Aidid, accusing the general of creating a large number of widows, orphans and traumatic and unaccompanied children.

She at the same time urged all Somali women to support Aidid's former financier-turned foe, Osman Hassan Ali "Atto", the new USC-SNA chairman who ousted Aidid from the faction's leadership last month.

Aidid's own personal heavily armed militia were surrounding the house of and preventing free movement of the whole of her family, Elmi said.

The "government" has not been internationally recognised and Elmi demanded the "immediate and unconditional release of her (Khadija) and the entire family."

The lawyer, who said Khadija was a hostage of Aidid, could not ascertain her health condition and the number of family members currently still in the besieged building, which is within the compound of the German built and funded Industrial Vocational Training center in south Mogadishu.

Militamen threatened to kill local journalists trying to enter the building to see Khadija.

According to neighbors, Khadija tried to come out of her house early Sunday but was forced back inside under gunfire from the militiamen.

Later, she shouted a message through a window appealing to people: "Please, don't use force to free me," a message believed to have been directed to her relatives.

Aidid Said Printing Money To Pay Militiamen

*AB1407222795 Paris AFP in English
0843 GMT 14 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, 14 Jul (AFP) — Two Somalia faction leaders have accused warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid of printing money to pay militiamen and blamed him for a fire that damaged the country's biggest market. Osman Hassan Ali "Atto" and Ali Mahdi Mohamed told a public rally in north Mogadishu on Thursday [13 July] that Aidid had printed 24 billion Somali shillings (about four million dollars) and told the people to reject the new 1,000-shilling currency notes because they were "fake." They said the notes were printed in Italy and shipped to Mogadishu in two large containers. More notes would arrive soon, they added. "General Aidid printed this money to pay what he calls government soldiers and his government employees and that is why he set fire to Bakara Market" in Mogadishu, Ali Mahdi said.

Aidid, a member of the Habr Gedir subclan of the Haawiye, had himself elected "interim president" of So-

malia by his supporters last month, appointed "ministers" and established a "national Army," but his "government" remains unrecognized by the rest of the world. Osman Atto, his former financier, and also a member of the Habr Gedir subclan, ousted Aidid last month as head of the Somali National Alliance (SNA), drawing off a number of Habr Gedir civilians and militiamen in south Mogadishu to create yet another faction in this lawless Horn of Africa nation.

Osman Atto and Ali Mahdi said Aidid was behind the huge blaze that damaged Bakara Market, Somalia's largest business centre, on Monday evening because he wanted to destroy as many of the old currency notes as possible. Neither Osman Atto nor Ali Mahdi, who also calls himself interim president of Somalia, gave any evidence that Aidid was to blame for the fire. The two men said they would soon form a new management committee to run the port of Mogadishu because an earlier agreement between the SNA and Ali Mahdi's Somalia Salvation Alliance on managing the port had ceased to be valid with the change of the SNA's leadership. Osman Atto and Ali Mahdi also said they would send joint delegations soon to countries in Africa, the Middle East and Europe in a bid to gain support for a national reconciliation conference.

Former Cop Alleges U.S.-IFF 'Dirty Tricks'

*MB1507200595 Johannesburg NEW NATION
in English 14 Jul 95 p 5*

[Report by Jimmy Seepe]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The International Freedom Foundation (IFF), which conducted an investigation into the ANC's Quatro detention camp in Angola, was the brainchild of South African Military Intelligence (MI) in conjunction with rightwing groupings in the United States. Making the claim this week, former security policeman Paul Erasmus also accused the IFF of being part of a host of projects undertaken by MI overseas in a bid to influence world opinion against the ANC and other liberation movements. Erasmus said the IFF was established in 1986 with a staff of eight people and was based in Washington.

Erasmus, who during the past four weeks has detailed accounts of activities of Strategic Communication (Stratcom), an arm of the State Security Council, told NEW NATION this week that the IFF was a Stratcom-Military Intelligence project.

In 1993, as part of the disinformation campaign by the former government of FW de Klerk, the IFF was instructed to conduct an investigation into ANC camps as a further attempt "to smear the organisation's leadership."

Former IFF Southern African executive director, Russell Crystal, admitted this week the IFF conducted various activities for the apartheid government but denied it was created by the MI. He refused to disclose IFF activities with MI, saying the information remained confidential with its client — the De Klerk government.

The IFF's Washington office has since been closed and NEW NATION efforts to trace a US citizen who was its former head, Duncan Sellars, have been unsuccessful.

Erasmus said various former Security Branch (SB) and MI operatives were placed in charge of the IFF operation. Crystal, a suspected former SB and MI operative who has steadfastly denied the link, was the key to organising the IFF's activities, he said.

Crystal served as a National Party member of the President's Council for several years.

Erasmus said although he was not directly involved in IFF activities, he knew about its existence and funding from MI.

The South African National Defence Force (SANDF) failed to respond to NEW NATION inquiries this week about MI's link with the IFF.

Crystal said the IFF was disbanded immediately after former US President George Bush lost the election to Bill Clinton in 1992.

In order to gain legitimacy, several US citizens with strong anticommunist views were employed in the Washington office.

In its brochures, the IFF projected itself as an organisation working "to foster individual freedom throughout the world by engaging in activities which promote the development of free and open societies based on the principles of free enterprise".

Erasmus alleged that at the time he met Crystal, he was a lieutenant in the SB before being moved to MI.

Crystal said: "The investigation into Quatro was paid by the former (apartheid) government as our client. The IFF was a classic libertarian organisation. The IFF criticised the ANC just as it did with other organisations worldwide with Marxist (as well as) rightwing leanings."

Crystal said the IFF did a lot of work in Russia, Nicaragua and Poland, assisting "freedom movements" there.

Advocate Robert Douglas, who was commissioned by the IFF to conduct the ANC camp investigations, told NEW NATION he did not know the IFF was an MI project and "do not believe it".

He said he was working as an independent advocate looking into atrocities committed generally in ANC camps in order to get some relief or compensation for returned exiles. [passage omitted]

NP Constructing National Headquarters in Pretoria

*MB1607171595 Johannesburg RAPPORT
in Afrikaans 16 Jul 95 p 6*

[Report by Eugene Gunning]

[FBIS Translated Text] Construction on the National Party's [NP] new national headquarters commenced this week. The building in Pretoria, where the party also wants to establish its own academy, is to cost 4 million rands. It is the first time in the NP's 81-year existence that it has undertaken to erect a building for itself.

The double-story building is being built very close to Telkom's [Telecommunications Corporation] tower in Groenkloof and the Bureau of Standards. UNISA [University of South Africa] is just around the corner, and it is within view of the Voortrekker monument. It is also close to one of the grounds regarded as a possible premises for the new parliament, should it be relocated from Cape Town to Pretoria.

The NP's director of executive services, Mr. Kobus du Plessis, said the building ought to be ready by early next year. The property and building is to be registered in the name of the company Sibelius (Pty) (Ltd), with the NP as sole shareholder.

According to Mr. du Plessis, the reorganization of the NP in the new political dispensation demands adaptations allowing the NP to expand its federal role.

The NP's political academy is to be used to train political candidates for the NP.

IFP Chief on Charges, Elections, Other Issues

*MB1507204695 Johannesburg NEW NATION
in English 14 Jul 95 p 11*

[Interview with IFP Secretary General Ziba Jiyane by Paddy Harper; place and date not given]

[FBIS Transcribed Text]Recent allegations by former security policeman Paul Erasmus have implicated IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leaders as receiving weapons from the security police. How will these revelations affect the party, particularly in the run-up to the local government elections?

We believe that these allegations are aimed at tarnishing the image of the IFP in the run-up to the local government elections. We expect much more of the same as the campaign unfolds and heats up.

There was no IFP policy to deal with the cops to get weapons, but there was a very ugly war going on and the IFP has a policy that people on the ground had to do everything legal to defend themselves. If some people decided to get weapons in the heat of that war to save their lives, this cannot be used against the IFP or its leader.

But at the same time, if they did do that, we can understand (it) in the context of that war. We know that there were ANC people who secured weapons in that way, but now the state machinery is only concentrating on the IFP.

The leaders of the IFP and the IFP national council were not involved in any way. With regard to individuals in the IFP and ANC, we in fact need to focus not only on individuals from the IFP. What about all the Transkei weapons given to the ANC? **There have been many accusations of racism within your party, particularly in the light of the Farrouk Cassim episode. Are these allegations justified?**

I want to be open about this matter. The IFP candidate lists have an over-representation of non-black people. This shows our interest in securing a place in the sun for all South Africans. Our leadership structures indicate

the same — our chief whip in Cape Town is white, our chief whip in KwaZulu/Natal is white. In my one year as secretary general my priority has been to build up and strengthen IFP structures on the ground and to further democratise the party. We have gone a long way in this direction.

As a result, we have had a chance to revise our lists and to include grassroots leadership left out last year. These people are democratically elected and there is nothing wrong with this. At the same time, in Vulamehlo, a predominantly black area, the membership has elected Mr Naren Singh as chairperson and he is also general secretary of the South Coast region. In Mr Cassim's case, he has been replaced by a white woman, Mrs Sybil Seaton, yet we are being accused of racism by Mr Cassim and others. This is very unfair.

There are also sections of the media which believe that the IFP as a predominantly black party should be led by whites — that is racist. As the IFP, we are doomed if we go the democratic way and we are doomed if we don't. Nothing we do is right to our detractors and therefore we will go the democratic way. **The ANC has suggested that it may push for an early provincial election in KwaZulu/Natal. Would your party go along with this?**

In any democracy, the ruling party has the right to call for elections. The ANC in KwaZulu/Natal believes it is the ruling party despite the fact that the IFP won the elections. They are calling for an early election to deal with the IFP once and for all because they still believe they are the ruling party.

We accept that they have the majority nationally and in Gauteng for example, but they haven't accepted that the IFP won this province. On a technical point, there has never been a situation where a minority party is saying that it calls for an election at its convenience. But, if an election were called even tomorrow, we would welcome that.

As in any election, the ANC will lose and lose badly. We won this province through a 60 percent of the vote, confirmed by the Independent Election Commission and we have no fear of elections now. **With regard to the security situation in the province, what do you see as being the best means of restoring law and order as well as securing political tolerance? Provincial Safety and Security Minister Celani Mtetwa has outlined a plan involving the SA [South Africa] National Defence Force and the police. Can this work?**

With regard to criminal violence, there is little that can be done now until the economy absorbs unemployed

people who fall prey to the temptation of economic advancement at the expense of victims of crime.

With regards to political violence, the solution lies in the IFP and the ANC addressing their fundamental and acute political differences on such things as the question of international mediation. It is a political problem requiring a political solution, not military solutions as we learned from the PW Botha and other apartheid regimes.

For President Mandela to think that house-to-house unconstitutional searches and deployment of police and army and declaring a state of emergency will resolve political conflict, he is falling into the trap into which previous autocratic regimes fell.

My personal opinion is that there are not too many firearms in the province. I think the problem is the hatred that exists in many people's hearts. I believe that innocent people have to be able to get firearms to defend themselves from this wanton violence...and then change their hearts so as not to abuse the weapons.

We need to change the will of the people by resolving political problems in a political manner. I believe that Mtetwa's plan will fail in that it is not a political resolution of the problem — there must be a political will to solve this problem. It will fail if it is not accompanied by this political will. We need the political will and the security measures to go together. **With regard to Gauteng, leaders like Themba Khoza seem to have fallen from grace with the leadership and constituency. Is this true, and if so, why?**

Firstly, there were never proper IFP structures in Gauteng in the past, now there are. Themba Khoza was elected deputy leader of Gauteng in democratic elections. The people decided this at open elections, so the facts speak for themselves.

There was no attempt to demote Themba Khoza or anybody else — it was a democratic process. Anyhow, Themba Khoza is still an MP and still deputy chairperson there. **What is happening with the investigation of mismanagement of funds in that region?**

This investigation has gone to the point where all people interviewed thus far might be absolved if it turns out that Mr Sipho Lamula, who administered the funds, could give us all the necessary answers. The disciplinary committee has not been able to get him to appear thus far. The others called may all be acquitted if Lamula agrees that what they say is true, but he still needs to appear before the disciplinary committee to clarify his role.

All fingers seem to be pointing towards him as the person responsible for the administration of that fund. Of a total of R60,000 [rands], R30,000 has been accounted for and a further R30,000 is still not accounted for. **With regard to local government elections, can they take place in November, given the rising political temperatures in the province and the existing lack of political tolerance?**

Officially, we as the IFP do not challenge the date for the elections, despite the recent comments to the contrary by Ed Tillet. His comments do not reflect official policy. We are not afraid of the elections on 1 November: It is the ANC and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] who have said they will hold marches aimed at the declaration of a state of emergency in KwaZulu/Natal.

The ANC leadership has gone around KwaZulu-Natal, entering no go areas, and no bullet has been fired at them. As you know, the first attempt by the 11 IFP to go to the ANC stronghold at Clermont resulted in four people being shot with a sophisticated rifle with telescopic sights. This shows you that it is in the interest of the ANC to make KwaZulu/Natal so ungovernable that a state of emergency is declared and the election postponed, which they know they will lose and lose badly.

Really, the Clermont incident indicated just how the IFP is a victim of ANC intolerance. There are more than 20 no-go areas for the IFP in KwaZulu/Natal. **The ANC says the IFP failed to ask for permission to enter an ANC stronghold. What's your comment?**

When has the ANC asked for permission to enter IFP strongholds? But now we must ask for permission from them but we are the government in KwaZulu/Natal! They (the ANC) believe the IFP didn't win democratic elections in KwaZulu/Natal. **Velaphi Ndlovu has indicated that there is a move to launch an IFP affiliated trade union. Given the convergence between COSATU, National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu), Federation of South African Labour (Fedsal) and the white unions, and the move towards unions dealing strictly with bread and butter issues, would such a move not re-politicise trade unionism?**

There are no plans to launch a trade union in the IFP's name. There are only plans to assist unions that are not hostile to the IFP. We will not be forming a new UWUSA [United Workers Union of South Africa], we will just support those that are not hostile in order to enable our members to have a greater choice.

We don't stop our members from joining COSATU, but some of the COSATU leadership seem bent on

turning everybody to the ANC. If COSATU had less of a political profile we would welcome that, but there is a formal alliance between COSATU and a political party — the ANC.

Election Officials Find Fraudulent Registrations

*MB1507194295 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
14 Jul 95 p 3*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town — Voter registration figures for the November 1 election are likely to take a steep dive as voters roll officers around the country uncover extensive duplicate registration and in some cases blatant cases of fraud.

The Cape metropolitan area's registration co-ordinator Brent Gerber confirmed there had been extensive duplication. In some cases it was because political parties and registration officials had visited the same addresses or because people were nervous that their names would not be listed on the roll and had registered twice.

In Johannesburg dishonest registration officers had copied old voters rolls on to the forms. In the Western Cape it was claimed that names had been taken off tombstones.

Cape Metropolitan Council chairman David Dlali told SAPA [SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION] that some people had registered up to 40 times and that officers had copied names off tombstones. Dlali said the 90% registration figure for the Cape metropolitan area was grossly exaggerated. He claimed that more than 100,000 forms were duplications or fraudulent.

Gerber said the delay in finalising municipal boundaries was also making it difficult to clean up the voters role. This was because people who owned property in two different substructures were entitled to vote in each. However until those substructures were known addresses could not be checked, said Gerber.

He said straight duplications on the voters roll could be removed by computer. However it was almost impossible to detect fraudulent registrations unless people inspected the voters roll and laid a complaint. But fraudulent forms would not lead to fraudulent votes as every voter in the local elections would have to produce an identity document before being able to cast his or her vote, Gerber said.

He also could not say how much this phenomenon would alter the final registration figure.

"It was bound to happen where money was being paid out," he commented.

The issue of whether registration officers who had committed alleged fraud would be prosecuted would be

dealt with by the joint management body, Gerber said, adding that it was possible to detect who had submitted forms according to a code.

Negotiators Reach Agreement on Labor Bill

*MB1607112095 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
14 Jul 95 pp 1, 3*

[Report by Justice Malala]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Government's bid to put in place a stable and investor friendly labour market is back on track after 30 hours of talks between labour, business and Government culminated in agreement on key aspects of new labour laws.

Leaders of the three stakeholders agreed yesterday that their deal marked the beginning of a new era in labour relations.

The agreement was reached in a series of National Economic, Development and Labour Council (Nedlac) meetings in Johannesburg over the past three days. This marathon negotiating session followed two months of intense negotiating on the draft Labour Relations Act released by Labour Minister Tito Mboweni in February.

Mboweni, who confessed to having slept for only four hours in the past three days, said: "A couple of months ago no one would have believed that labour and business could agree on centralised bargaining, for example. But this has been a very important process and it has scored a first on many important and different issues."

He said the finer details of the agreement, which have now been forwarded to the drafting team, will be put before Nedlac's executive committee on Monday and, after approval, will be forwarded to Cabinet's special meeting on July 26.

After Cabinet's decision the draft Act will be presented to Parliament on August 3 for debate and adoption this year.

A Johannesburg press conference was told yesterday that the parties had agreed on the thorny issue of centralised bargaining; closed shops; strike ballots; agriculture as a non-essential service; the establishment of bargaining councils; disclosure of information; organisational rights and socio-economic strikes (aimed for example at putting pressure on the Government over policy matters).

But the crucial issues of "temporary replacement labour" or scab labour, the right to picket and the right to lockout have still not been resolved.

Labour leader Sam Shilowa, however, said "agreement was imminent" on these issues, which have been

referred to a technical committee for resolution before Monday.

Government negotiators were led by Mboweni, business's by Business SA [South Africa] president Andre Brink and labour's by the general-secretaries of the three major union federations in the country.

Brink said the process leading up to yesterday's agreement was like giving birth to a roll of barbed wire, but had been worth it.

In the two months that talks have taken place, labour embarked on mass action and the two parties' positions seemed irreconcilable.

"This agreement is a watershed for the tripartite process in SA. One hopes in the future it will be less gruelling as we get used to it," Brink said.

A labour negotiator said: "We have managed to secure a great level of protection on strike ballots, socioeconomic strikes and organisational rights. The talks around scab labour looks quite promising for us and we truly believe that to a great extent we have done well for workers. If you compare our victories in these negotiations with laws in other countries, you will see that we come out looking quite good," he said.

Shilowa said: "The issues we have agreed to here will represent a quantum leap into the future for workers."

Ex-MK Troops Terrorize Durban Township

MB1507194395 *Johannesburg THE STAR in English*
14 Jul 95 p 7

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Durban — Heavily armed MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe — Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] gangsters have paralysed Durban's KwaMashu township with fear. Police patrols have been stepped up in the area and an emergency hotline created. A terrified mother saw her sons Nkosinati Ncobo (26) and his brother Thulani (28) executed with an AK-47 by the "Nkhonto Boys". The pair had refused to join the gang.

The gangsters are believed to have been ousted from the National Defence Force after deserting from Wall-mannstal army base, a police spokesman said.

An ANC spokesman said a peace forum will meet later this week.

"The gangs take the young girls and rape them. If they want your house, they take it," said Ncobo.

"Some have links with political parties, including my own" said IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] Senator Phillip Powell. "In Umlazi there are only 11 police vehicles

to serve a population of more than a million. The KwaMashu situation is similar," he said.

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MB1607190895

[FBIS Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

Health Care — "The dispute over medical priorities, sparked by a young surgeon's decision to carry out a heart transplant in defiance of an official moratorium..., has been inflamed by fears that hospitals may cut back certain expensive treatments" begins an editorial on page 18 of the 16 July edition of Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English. The editorial argues that "priorities must be re-ordered, and medical services redirected" to ensure that black people are not deprived of medical services as they were under apartheid. What is needed, according to the paper, is "a firm policy decision that would make the state responsible for primary health care and for the mass delivery of health services, and the private sector responsible for whatever hi-tech, sophisticated and expensive treatments the patient can afford or is willing to pay for." The editorial concludes: "A dreadful heritage of discrimination and injustice...must be overcome. The medical establishment, however valuable its members may be, cannot escape that task."

RAPPORT

Local Elections — "A government — any government — does not start with a president, a cabinet and a parliament. It begins at local level, where communities organize themselves and elect or appoint people to provide, among other things, essential services," states a page-14 editorial in Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 16 July. "These things cannot be controlled or governed from one central point in the country. But the government already has interfered with the run-up to the election of local authorities and the demarcation of local substructures. The whole process is stumbling on to meet the proposed November 1 deadline, which every one realistically knows is not viable." Preparations and time tables for the November local election are having such serious problems, the editorial continues, "that the ANC this week urgently called on the cabinet to intervene." The editorial mentions some of the problems — demarcation of boundaries, ongoing squabbles among political parties, alleged registration fraud, and yet "the deadline of November 1 is still being seen as 'cast in stone'....The impression it creates is that nobody seems to have learned from the chaos of last year's general election....The latest emergency plan, to hold the

elections on different dates in the respective provinces sounds like taking medicine which is more dangerous than the ailment. The country cannot be kept in a state of elections for months." Even though it would be a pity, "postpone the election date now."

South African Press Review for 17 Jul

MB1707111895

[FBIS Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Sea Access for Lesotho — "There is something marvellously quixotic" about President Nelson Mandela's hope of giving Lesotho access to the sea, states a page-10 editorial in Johannesburg **THE STAR** in English on 17 July. "It is probably inevitable that in the end — which may yet be a long way off — Lesotho will become a South African province. In the meantime let us not overdramatise the wish to be good and obliging neighbours. History has assured that whatever Lesotho's other prospects may hold, its access to the sea will forever be through its large neighbour's territory and on its larger neighbour's terms."

SOWETAN

Crime — "Crime is so out of control in South Africa, particularly in Gauteng, that harsh measures by the State will have to be used to wipe it out," states a page-8 editorial in Johannesburg **SOWETAN** in English on 17 July. "If the government does not do it people, who have become sick and tired of the terrorism of thugs, will have to take up the struggle themselves." According to the editorial, the low number of arrests by police and soldiers in "Operation Jumbo" indicates that government is not doing enough to fight crime. "It makes police commissioner Mr George Fivaz and Safety and Security Minister Mr Sydney Mufamadi's claims that the police are getting to grips with crime nonsensical. Crime is getting to grips with South Africa."

BUSINESS DAY

Labor Bill — The settlement by government, business, and the unions on the draft Labor Relations Bill is "a victory for sanity," begins a page-6 editorial in Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 17 July. "The new law should, then, provide a framework for an industrial relations system which accommodates the most advanced players in both business and labour, but is also sufficiently flexible not to frighten off prospective new investors." The editorial cautions that the new law is "merely a good framework." "The other ingredients are in the actors themselves and their commitment to better entrepreneurship, training, productivity and everything else that contributes to good business practice."

Asset Swaps — The Reserve Bank's new guidelines on asset swaps come under fire in a page-6 editorial in Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 17 July. "The Bank now wants institutions that might be permitted asset swaps to tell how they propose to ensure foreign buyers do not sell the South African investments they might acquire. Institutional response should be that the Bank need not worry as few foreigners will bother with an ill-considered and complicated system." If government fears an "exodus" of foreign exchange by institutions, it should instead permit private individuals to invest "their comparatively small amounts of money" overseas and only allow institutions to invest more significant amounts abroad on a gradual basis. According to the editorial, "South Africa is getting the worst of all worlds — further complicated controls that will deter foreign investors and a perpetuation of restrictions on residents whose confidence in the country's future would be boosted by a freedom to do what they will with their money."

Angola

UN Secretary Butrus-Ghali Arrives in Luanda

Meets Dos Santos, Joint Commission

MB1407195895 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 14 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali arrived in Luanda this afternoon for a two-day visit to Angola. The UN secretary general, who is scheduled to leave for Huambo, Bailundo, and Catumbela tomorrow, held talks with UN Angola Verification Mission [Unavem]-3 personnel in Luanda this evening. Butrus-Ghali hailed the courage of the UN personnel who are promoting peace in Angola.

[Begin Butrus-Ghali recording, in French with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese] Your role is to institutionalize and reinforce national reconciliation. Your role is to help in the reconstruction of this country, and I want to assure you that the United Nations is there to help you in this great mission. Never forget that you are bearing the flag of the United Nations, which stands for peace, development, and democracy. [end recording]

The UN secretary general later met the Joint Commission and was briefed on the latest developments of the peace process. Members of the troika of observers, as well as the heads of the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] teams to the Joint Commission, also addressed the gathering, noting UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye's commitment to the Angolan peace process.

Fernando Faustino Muteka said the Angolan Government will do the utmost to maintain the peace process on track, adding that it is counting on the assistance of the international community. He said: We are ready to provide all information possible for the UN secretary general to have an ample view on the Angolan peace process. Isaias Samakuva, UNITA representative to the Joint Commission, guaranteed that his party is also ready to fulfill everything agreed upon in Lusaka, but acknowledged there have been some delays in the process.

The UN secretary general has just gone to Futungo de Belas Palace, where he is holding talks with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Santos Hosts Dinner, Comments

MB1507194895 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 15 Jul 95

[Passages within italics recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali will visit Huambo and Benguela provinces today as he continues his visit to our country. The UN Angola Verification Mission's [Unavem]-3 troops are already deployed in Huambo and Benguela.

Butrus-Ghali met with members of the Joint Commission and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The Angolan president hosted an official dinner in his honor at the Futungo de Belas Palace. On the occasion, the president stressed the need for all Angolan people to combine their efforts for peace and national reconciliation. The Angolan head of state also called on the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and its leader to cooperate fully with the United Nations to guarantee the success of its peace mission in Angola.

[Santos]*The Angolan Government reaffirms its desire to cooperate with and to give all possible assistance to the United Nations so that it can fully implement its mandate in Angola and make the Unavem-3 peace mission a success. We would also like to call on Dr. Jonas Savimbi and the entire UNITA leadership to give their cooperation and assistance to the United Nations. The consolidation of peace in the country depends, first of all, on the Angolan people, particularly the government and UNITA. Without constant [words indistinct] cooperation of the two with the Unavem-3, in the spirit and letter of the Lusaka Protocol, the peace mission will not succeed.*

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos also expressed concern over the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol. He called on Butrus-Ghali personally to try to speed the arrival of the remaining Blue Helmets to Angola by August this year, as planned.

[Santos]*We would like to request Your Excellency personally to make efforts so that the UN's infantry battalions can be fully deployed in Angola by August, as planned. The implementation of the UN mission will create conditions to extend state administration throughout the country and establish a government of unity and national reconciliation. I am fully convinced that by personally familiarizing yourself with the Angolan peace process, you will have a quick and more current understanding of its development, as well as its difficulties and weakness, and you will make use of your prestige and influence to guarantee lasting peace in Angola.*

Butrus-Ghali said that at a time when the United Nations is marking its 50th founding anniversary, it is comforting to note the national reconciliation of the Angolan people. The UN secretary general took the opportunity to request nongovernmental organizations to provide the necessary equipment for the reconstruction of bridges and the opening of roads.

[Butrus-Ghali, in French fading into Portuguese translation] *At a time when the United Nations is marking its 50th founding anniversary, it is comforting to note this national reconciliation here in Angola. I know, Mr. President, that your personal commitment [words indistinct].*

Commenting on the conference on Angola in Geneva next September, Butrus-Ghali guaranteed that the United Nations and its agencies will attend the conference to support the reconstruction of Angola.

Savimbi Holds 'Closed Door' Meeting

MB1507204995 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 15 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The peace process is long and there is need for calm and patience. That is the message UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali left for the residents of Huambo and Benguela provinces, which he visited today. [passage omitted]

Butrus Butrus-Ghali met Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], in Bailundo at 1200. After a 20-minute closed-door meeting, they called journalists for a news conference. Butrus-Ghali said after his meeting with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos yesterday and Jonas Savimbi today, he is certain that peace will continue.

[Begin Butrus-Ghali recording, in French with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese] The peace process is long. It cannot be achieved in a single day. It requires months. There is a need to maintain momentum and have patience and above all not to interrupt the process. I would like to tell you that I am very optimistic. I know there is the political desire to overcome difficulties, including last-minute difficulties, and to make development, peace, and democracy prevail. [end recording]

Jonas Savimbi also spoke to the press.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] First, we would like to know when do you intend to go to Luanda. Second, we would like to know how you reacted to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola Central Committee's decision to create two vice presidencies, one of which would go to you.

[Savimbi] I would be in Luanda today, but the government and UNITA agreed that the conditions have not yet been created. It was not a deliberate move on my part to delay my going to Luanda. On the day the government and my delegation agree that I can go to Luanda, we will be there.

The Central Committee's decision was received in the same light it was received by everyone else. Now we want it to be official so that we can move forward. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Savimbi on 'Meeting of old Friends'

LD1507193895 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 15 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The UN secretary general is in Angola. Today he met UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi in his Bailundo stronghold. Butrus Butrus-Ghali came to try to relaunch the implementation of the peace process that has been treading water for several months now. It was implied by some that Mr. Butrus-Ghali had come to inform the UNITA leader that the international community was becoming tired because of the delay in the implementation of the peace agreements. It appears that that was not the message given to Jonas Savimbi by the UN secretary general. Mr. Savimbi spoke to Ghislaine Dupont:

[Begin Savimbi recording, in French] This was a meeting of old friends, and the atmosphere was very warm. There were no threats. He simply asked us to do everything we can to achieve success, in the interest of Angola, of course. So there were no threats. There was only encouragement. I think we, all of us, including the secretary general himself, are agreed that in spite of the difficulties that may arise, the process has started off well, that we are making a huge effort, both the government and UNITA, and therefore, I think he is also optimistic — that is the word he used: optimism. We too are asking the international community to help us, because up until now we have not received the 7,000 UN troops that were promised. So we think the situation itself has stabilized, but I think it will be even more useful if we can have the UN troops here. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Butrus-Ghali Promises UN Troops by Aug

LD1607205295 Lisbon RTP Internacional Television in Portuguese 1800 GMT 16 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali gave assurances today in Angola that before the end of August thousands of UN soldiers will arrive to supervise the peace process. He also

attended a small UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rally. Carlos Albuquerque reports.

[Albuquerque] Butrus-Ghali ended his visit to Angola today. He gave Luanda the commitment that before the end of August the remaining four UN battalions will arrive in Angola. They are to supervise the confinement of UNITA troops to barracks.

[Begin Ghali recording, in English with superimposed Portuguese translation] Yes, before the end of August you will have all the troops. [end recording]

[Albuquerque] During his visit Butrus-Ghali was received by Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos who asked him to speed up the arrival of the UN forces. Eduardo dos Santos also asked him to try to convince UNITA leaders, during his visit to Bailundo, to confine their troops quickly.

Before going to Bailundo, Ghali was escorted by UN soldiers on a trip to Huambo. He was warmly received by people waiting eagerly for peace and not wearing their parties' colors. [passage omitted]

Later, still escorted by UN soldiers, he travelled to Bailundo to see his old friend Jonas Savimbi.

At UNITA headquarters, the locals appreciated the significance of this visit. They prepared to celebrate it. They decided to organize a small rally in front of the house where Savimbi and Butrus-Ghali met alone for 40 minutes. Butrus Ghali did not resist, he forgot his role as UN secretary general and participated in the rally hand-in-hand with the UNITA leader.

There was time for a few words for the journalists. Savimbi spoke of the vice-presidency Luanda has offered him.

[Begin Savimbi recording] The decision of the Central Committee was received, just as everyone received it. Now we want it to become official. [end recording]

[Albuquerque] Butrus-Ghali has left Bailundo. He said he had found a political will from both sides toward a strengthening of reconciliation and of the peace process. [passage omitted]

UN General Concludes Visit, Comments

MB1607204995 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 16 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali has concluded his visit to our country and left confident that the Angolan people's desire is to live in peace. The UN secretary general was here for 48 hours for on-the-spot observation of the

implementation of the Lusaka Protocol. The following was his assessment at the end of his visit to our country:

[Begin Butrus-Ghali recording, in English with superimposed translation into Portuguese] In brief, the two days I spent in Luanda and in different cities of Angola, I would like to confirm to you that there is a political will from the government, as well as from Dr. Savimbi and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] to reinforce the national reconciliation and the peace process, so that progress, development, stability, and democracy can prevail in this country after a very long fratricidal war. [end recording]

At 4 February International Airport before leaving our country, the UN secretary general gave a news conference, where he confirmed that the Blue Helmets contingent will be completed by the end of August. With regard to logistical conditions that hinder the full implementation of the Lusaka Protocol's provisions for the confinement of UNITA and government troops, Butrus-Ghali said:

[Begin Ghali recording, in French with superimposed translation into Portuguese] [words indistinct] I watched yesterday a mine defusing operation and the repair of bridges and roads. The UN system, in cooperation with other agencies, will do all it can to overcome logistical problems. There will be a roundtable meeting in Brussels next September to obtain assistance from the EU, and we will cooperate with other organizations with to help sustain the peace process and maintain the necessary economic cooperation for the development of this country, which suffered from the fratricidal war. [end recording]

During his stay in Angola, the UN secretary general met with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi. Butrus-Ghali who also visited the cities of Lobito and Huambo. He expressed the conviction that the peace process is irreversible because during his contacts in Angola he observed the political desire of the Angolan people to end the war and rebuild the country.

Savimbi on Troop Withdrawal, UN Assistance

LD1607104195 Paris Radio France International
in French 0548 GMT 16 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The guest on "RFI Plus" is Jonas Savimbi, the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader. The UN secretary general has just paid a visit to Angola to get the peace process moving again after it ran out of steam a few months ago. Butrus Butrus-Ghali met President dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi. Everyone is now saying they

are optimistic in spite of the delay in the implementation of the peace agreement. Ghislaine Dupont asked Jonas Savimbi first why the withdrawal of troops to barracks has still not started:

[Begin recording] [Savimbi] That's true. It is because this time this task fell, or falls, to the United Nations. [word indistinct] the United Nations are to build the barracks and to put the families in them, and I think they need money to do this. That is why the international community played [as heard] a (?more important) role, because otherwise we have all our men ready (?to be mobilized) — at least as far as UNITA is concerned — so if the barracks are not built, a solution to the problem lies with the international community.

[Dupont] But what do you think the timetable would be for the first withdrawal: several months?

[Savimbi] No, No. I think that after our discussions with the secretary general of the United Nations, he confirmed to us that he would do everything he could to ensure that we can have at least 6,000 UN peacekeepers by the end of August. If that happens, I think we shall have most of our men back in barracks by then too.

[Dupont] Mr. Savimbi, the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], the party in power, has offered you one of the two posts of deputy president. Are you prepared to accept?

[Savimbi] There has been a misunderstanding there. They discussed this among themselves. So this is a decision by the central committee. I have not received any proposal. Last Thursday [13 July] the government delegation was here in Bailundo to hold discussions with me. On Friday, I phoned President dos Santos to tell him that I had not had any official invitation from their side, that I know of, (?it all) comes via the radio stations. So I think there is a formality which they on their side need to carry out. It is only then that I might be able to summon the political commission of the party to discuss this problem of the post of deputy president.

As of now, at this moment in time, I have not had an official invitation, so it is very hard to say yes or no. Furthermore, I don't think I am making any demands, but I want to know what the deputy presidents are going to do. What are they going to be for? Even if it were a (?simple matter) (?of a simple) minister, I would be ready, but I have to do something. (?As for sitting around) (?like an adviser) — I don't think I am old enough not to do anything.

What is needed is to have the chance to show the members of UNITA that we are really taking on tasks. We have responsibilities toward the people to contribute to reconciliation and to national reconstruction.

[Dupont] Isn't the fact that two deputy president posts were proposed a humiliation for you?

[Savimbi] As I told you, no one has proposed anything to me. So what we want is not the title, we want to see the content. Even if there were three deputy presidents, would they do anything? Can they help build peace, reconstruct the country? If that is the case, anyone who is a patriot can accept, I think.

[Dupont] Do you believe that your security is guaranteed today, if you decide to go to Luanda?

[Savimbi] I would even be in Luanda today to see the secretary general. The government said the conditions were not right. So it does not depend on me; it depends on the government to assume full responsibility, not only for Savimbi — although my case is perhaps a special one — but there must also be respect for life, so that people feel at home in Luanda, as the capital of the country. People should not be afraid that they will be shot down in the street.

[Dupont] You have been rather critical recently, Mr. Savimbi, about the role played by the UN mission in Angola. Are you less critical today?

[Savimbi] We shall see. It is true that I was critical, because in the past decisions were made lightly, I think. But today, when we see that the international community is willing to (?pay the price), our understanding has changed. For example, if they put 6,000 or 7,000 men here, this means that they want to commit enough means for the responsibilities they have to assume. Then we have to be realists and recognize that the international community is trying to do the maximum.

[Dupont] There are accusations going round at the moment that your movement, UNITA, is rearming. How do you respond to these accusations?

[Savimbi] [words indistinct] because the United Nations now deploys everywhere. There are observers everywhere, in the airports we control, so there is no chance (?that it should be for the UN) to say. But there are political parties. This is normal in this game, but they are accusations without foundation. [end recording]

UNITA Urges International Halt of Weapons

MB1707153695 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese* 0600 GMT 17 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has once again called on the international community to stop supplying military equipment to the Angolan Government. UNITA's appeal was made in Bonn, Germany,

through a communique stating that countries still selling weapons to Angola are hindering all UN efforts to achieve peace in the country. Diplomatic sources say the Angolan Government has been receiving arms from Russia and Portugal — which are part of the troika of observers, Brazil — which has soldiers in the UN Angola Verification Mission-3, Spain, and other countries. This behavior is against the letter and spirit of the Lusaka Protocol, which prohibits the sale of military equipment to the warring Angolan factions. Recently, Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi urged Angola's neighbors to prevent their territories from being used as springboards for the destabilization of our country.

Malawi

President Muluzi Dissolves Cabinet

EA1607050595 *Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 16 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] His Excellency the president, Mr. Bakili Muluzi, has dissolved the cabinet. This has been announced by [the] spokesman of the office of the president and cabinet in Lilongwe.

Mozambique

Dhlakama Accuses State of 'Spying' on Renamo

MB1507194595 *Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 15 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama is in Gaza Province on a working visit. This morning, Dhlakama gave his first news conference of the visit. He accused the State Information and Security Service [SISE] of watching his visit.

[Begin recording] [Dhlakama] First of all, I would like to tell you that I am very happy to be here in Chokwe District. Our visit is progressing well. I was very well received in Massingir District yesterday. We talked to our members, and they were happy to see us. We also visited the district hospital. We talked to people who complained of the high cost of living. We promised them we would convey their concern to the government.

I called this news conference to inform you, gentlemen of the press, about what is happening here in Gaza. Many SISE agents are staying at Hotel Limpopo. More than eight SISE agents came from Maputo, and others came from the city of Xai-Xai to spy on President Dhlakama's political activities. They are here to record all our activities. Secondly, they are also here to note all Renamo members, as well as civilians talking to President Dhlakama, so that they can be punished later. Third, they are here to offer money to some individuals

to try to disrupt our activities — or to say: Dhlakama, we do not want you here — to convince people that Chokwe or Gaza residents are not interested in seeing President Dhlakama.

My concern is this: How can SISE, which is a state information service, pursue and spy on the leader of opposition or any other political leader in this country? I thought SISE was a state information service that has no interest in political parties' activities. This harassment shows that SISE continues to belong to the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo]. If it belongs to Frelimo, then I feel it must be replaced. It must be immediately disbanded, because we cannot, in a country where democracy is being exercised, allow the state intelligence service to spy on political parties.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr. President, you are talking about SISE. Can you mention the names of these SISE agents?

[Dhlakama] Well, they are many. Eight SISE agents arrived here from Maputo on 12 July. Another three arrived on 13 July. They all came from Maputo. I am not talking about those who came from Xai-Xai because they are many. I know their names. Evidently, SISE agents have three or four names. I know them all, because before leaving Maputo I had been informed that SISE agents would go to Xai-Xai. We can supply their names if that is your wish.

I must point out, however, that I feel proud in the face of this harassment. If Renamo was not an important party, if I was not important in this country, Frelimo would not send SISE Agents to spy on us. Frelimo's concern shows that it is already defeated. The fact that we are here in Chokwe, viewed as a Frelimo zone of influence — because whoever has Chokwe's support controls the entire Gaza Province — shows our weight. I am here today. All the people here are happy. As I speak, I can see at the door thousands and thousands of people — students, old people, and so on — despite it being a workday. Many people have come here. It was also the case yesterday and I was even afraid. The people want to see Dhlakama. They want to see the fighter, the man who changed the society. Elections were held in Mozambique and Frelimo is trying to be democratic today because of Dhlakama's struggle. Thus, the people want to see this son of Mozambique. That is why Frelimo is concerned at the present moment.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much, Mr. President. Will this harassment cause you to shorten your visit to Gaza Province?

[Dhlakama] [laughs] No way. You see those vehicles there? We are now going to Mabalane. I know that some

SISE agents are already in Mabalane. I want my brother President Chissano and SISE Director Zumbire to know that we already know that there are SISE agents here spying on us. It is a shame for a ruling party to harass opposition leaders in this country. I wanted to take this opportunity to reveal that SISE still continues to spy on political parties, particularly President Dhlakama, because they think he is a pain in the neck. Thank you very much. [end recording]

Frelimo, Germany's Social Party Sign Accord

MB1707075695 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 17 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Mozambique Liberation Front and Germany's Social Democratic Party have agreed to strengthen and expand bilateral cooperation within the framework of the Socialist International, to which both parties belong. A communique sent to our newsroom says the decision was made at talks held in Maputo, but it does not specify the areas of cooperation.

Minister Asks for Full Audit of Prison System

MB1607170895 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1800 GMT 15 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Shocked at the abuses he has discovered in his visit to jails, Mozambique's Justice Minister Jose Abudo has asked the Finance Ministry to carry out a full audit of the country's prison system. Cited in today's issue of the Maputo daily paper, NOTICIAS, Abudo said: We want to know exactly how public money is being used in the prisons. He said there was mismanagement in the prisons, largely because of the shortage of trained staff to run the jails.

Prison rations were distributed in an irrational way, and Mr. Abudo said that when he had visited the central Manica Province earlier this year, he had found prisons housing 30 or 40 people which only received one sack of maize flour a month, while smaller jails with only 20 prisoners were receiving two or three sacks a month.

A spell in the Manica Provincial Prison in the central capital Chimoio can be a death sentence. According to the Manica Provincial attorney, Casimiro Davane, at least 11 people died in the Chimoio jails so far this year due to food shortages and poor hygiene. Mr. Davane said at a meeting in Maputo that he had ordered the prison management to contact the local health authorities to carry out a thorough medical examination of the jails.

Swaziland

Trade Unions, Government Reach Understanding

MB1507165995 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 15 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Efforts to avert a national mass stayaway set for Monday reached an understanding yesterday.

According to a press release from the tripartite forum working to find a resolution to avert the threatened strike, the negotiation teams have reached an understanding whose details are to be announced tomorrow after a meeting of SFTU [Swaziland Federation of Trade Unions] members at the Bosco Skills Center in Manzini. The negotiation teams asked the nation to be at ease. The release is signed by the president of SFTU, Mr. Richard Nxumalo; Secretary General Jan Sithole; and secretary of the SFL [Swaziland Federation of Labor], Mr. Vincent Ncongwane; and his treasurer, Mr. R. Simelane. The Federation of Employers is represented by executive director, Mr. Musa Hlophe, and president, Mr. R. Howe, and two government ministers signed the release. And these are minister for labor and public service, Mr. Albert Shabangu, and the minister for economic planning and development, Mr. Themba Masuku.

Ghana

Finance Minister Botchwey Confirms Resignation

AB1507205895 Accra Ghana Broadcasting
Corporation Radio Network in English
1800 GMT 15 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Activities marking the golden jubilee of Aburi Girls' Secondary School have been launched in Accra. [passage omitted] The ceremony was performed by the minister of finance, Professor Kwesi Botchwey. [passage omitted]

Speaking to newsmen after the ceremony, Dr. Kwesi Botchwey confirmed that he has tendered his resignation as finance minister.

[Begin recording] [Botchwey] You know, as His Excellency the president said, I have indeed tendered my resignation, but I didn't think before he spoke that the airwaves and the newspaper were an appropriate medium for making the matter public. So I thought I owed the president a duty, out of courtesy and respect for his office to let him speak on the matter first before I could tell anybody. That is why I kept my silence. But you will recall that the president, His Excellency the president, has now spoken about the matter publicly in a BBC interview, and so I would await his return and have other discussions with him and hope that we would resolve the matter in ways that would not prejudice the national interest or the management of the economy. For now, I am still the Republic's finance minister and I think (?it would be safe to describe me as such.)

[Unidentified correspondent] Now, can you (?tell us) the reasons why you want to leave government, because you have been with the government for the past 13 years. Why do you want rock the boat now?

[Botchwey] Well, I have been in government for a long time, for 13 years. It is a very exacting job. It has involved a great deal of sacrifice, but it has involved a lot of work for the country and I am grateful to feel that I have had the opportunity to serve the country for so long and in such high office. It is an honor. It is an honor to serve one's country in such high office for so long. We all have a sort of durability threshold. I am not (?immortal) or irreplaceable. [end recording]

Liberia

Minister: Peace Meeting Set for 17 Jul

AB1407131795 Paris AFP in English
1301 GMT 14 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Monrovia, July 14 (AFP) — A peace meeting aimed at "narrowing differences" between Liberia's seven armed factions is expected to

take place here next Monday, the war-ruined country's interim government said Friday [14 July].

A statement quoting Information Minister Joe Mulbah said the meeting was backed by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

"All warring factions concerned have been invited and urged to attend," the statement said.

It will be held at a conference centre in the Virginia suburb, 10 kilometres (six miles) west of the city centre. Mediators include OAU special representative on Liberia Canaan Banana, ECOWAS Executive Secretary Edouard Benjamin, and the foreign ministers of Ghana and Nigeria, the statement said.

These two countries provide the two largest contingents in the 8,500-strong African peacekeeping force ECOMOG. The force was dispatched to Liberia in August 1990 by ECOWAS in an early bid to stop the carnage.

Peace talks to end the five-year conflict have been deadlocked since January when factional delegates meeting in Ghana failed to agree on the membership and leadership of a proposed new six-man council of state, or collective presidency.

To date 10 peace accords have been signed and all have failed.

Factional representatives met here Thursday in a seven-hour closed door meeting "to continue consultations on how to break the stalemate", a participant at the talks said.

The meeting was organised by Liberian women organizations and an inter-faith mediation committee made up of Moslem and Christian groups. Talks were expected to continue into the weekend.

State radio added that two members of the current council of state, Philip Banks and Isaac Musa, are expected to leave Monrovia Friday for warlord Charles Taylor's headquarters in Gbarnga.

The visit is aimed at exploring "possible solutions to the remaining outstanding issues responsible for the slow pace in the peace process", the station said. Gbarnga, 160 kilometres (100 miles) northeast of Monrovia, is the headquarters of Taylor's National Patriotic Front (NPFL) militia.

Banks was nominated to the council by the former interim government led by Amos Sawyer, while Musa is a close Taylor ally named by the NPFL under a peace accord signed in Cotonou, Benin in July 1993.

Taylor set off the bloodbath on December 24, 1989 with a rebellion against the dictatorial regime of former President Samuel Doe, who was tortured to death by an NPFL splinter group in Monrovia nine months later.

Over 150,000 people have died in the fighting, while two-thirds of the west African country's 2.5 million pre-war population have been forced to leave their homes.

Taylor Willing To Go to Talks

*AB1607191995 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 16 Jul 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A high-powered Liberia Government delegation has been in the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] stronghold at Gbarnga this weekend. Their mission was to encourage the NPFL's leader, Charles Taylor, to attend the conference in Monrovia tomorrow. It is the latest attempt to revive the Liberian peace process which has remained deadlocked despite several rounds of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] sponsored meetings in Accra. Earlier tonight, on the line to his headquarters, Josephine Hazely asked Charles Taylor if he would be going to the conference in Monrovia.

[Begin recording] [Taylor] I know the Liberian people are waiting for me to lead and lead I will. However, I have received an official invitation signed by the secretary general of ECOWAS inviting me to a meeting in Accra, beginning on the 17th. I also heard of a meeting of various groups in Monrovia, I would assume that that is in preparation the meeting in Accra, with the various heads of state that will be there. So, personally, I will expect to be in Monrovia sometimes after the Accra meeting hopefully but on tomorrow, I will be in Accra in line with the invitation from the secretary general.

[Hazely] So just to clarify, you will not go to Monrovia tomorrow?

[Taylor] Regarding Monrovia, we will have some level of participation because I expect to go to Monrovia, I know the Liberian people are waiting for me to lead and I expect to go to Monrovia and head the Council of State. So I will be there any time soon.

[Hazely] This delegation that came up to see you, what were they there for then? I thought they were there to persuade you to join them in Monrovia for talks?

[Taylor] Well, I think it was more of a courtesy call by two members of the Council of State, Honorable Banks and Musa. We received them, they came to talk about the peace process and moving forward. And we welcomed the visit because it marked also the time of

the opening of the two roads that I have opened. As you very well know, we controlled both the Bong Mines road and the road coming to Gbarnga. We have those open. We see this as a process of beginning to build confidence. So we welcomed the visit but it was not in persuasion because I have to go to Monrovia. I will go to Monrovia and I know the people are expecting me in Monrovia.

[Hazely] Don't you want to go to Monrovia this time because you are a little scared of your security, you don't feel particularly secure at this stage?

[Taylor] I think that [pauses] no, it is not a matter of security of fear anymore. I think if I have to go to Monrovia, the Nigerian contingency, the Ghanaian, the Guinean, and other contingencies will provide adequate security for me to go. I think the types of problems that we had before my visit to Abuja, are all finished and I think I can go to Monrovia. But I suspect that the other people after they have their meeting in Monrovia, will come on to Accra where they should be. You know, after all it is only the chairman of ECOWAS that can call these meetings and host them. And then you know, I have no official invitation for Monrovia.

[Hazely] This matter of who will be the chairman of this new transitional council or government, has that been sorted out?

[Taylor] If I have to take the first vice chairmanship under Tamba Taylor, I have no objections to that. It is not for power, I want to just bring relief to our people. I will listen to the people and I want to make it very clear. I am prepared to take the first vice chairmanship under Tamba Taylor if that is what the people want. [end recording]

AFL Warns Against Public Meetings

*AB1607033095 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
1400 GMT 16 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] A consultative meeting of parties to the Liberian conflict takes place tomorrow at the Unity Conference Center in Virginia. Press statements earlier received last week from the Ministries of Information and Foreign Affairs said the talks are sponsored by ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] and would be facilitated by ECOWAS Executive Secretary Edouard Benjamin, OAU eminent person the Reverend Canaan Banana, and the foreign secretaries of Ghana and Nigeria.

Meanwhile, a member of the Press Union of Liberia wants disarmament and demobilization programs prioritized at the talks. The acting secretary general of the union, Samma Woli-Koli, said if the parties consider

this factor in the national interest he sees no reason why the Monrovia conference will not succeed. Mr. Woli-Koli cautioned them to seriously consider the September (?15) deadline given by the UN [United Nations] for progress in the peace process or be forced to withdraw its observers. [sentence as heard] According to him, the press will not hesitate to expose any intransigent party at meeting. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the authorities of the Armed Forces of Liberia [AFL] have warned against the holding of public meetings and demonstrations during the period of the scheduled talks. According to a release, AFL said its warning is based on intelligence reports that such meetings are aimed at pressuring the facilitators to give in to one of the faction leaders to chair the Council of State. The release further warns that these meetings by these individuals have the potential to endanger state security during the talks. (?These groups are also) blamed by the AFL authorities [words indistinct] a group calling itself the Concerned Citizens [words indistinct] urging for the placing of NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] leader Charles Taylor as chairman of the incoming state council, which, according to them, would ensure lasting peace in this country.

Nigeria

Tribunal Ends; 40 Convicted for Role in Coup Plot

Obasanjo, Yar'Adua Face Death Penalty

AB1407175295 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 14 Jul 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] For weeks, there had been speculation in Nigeria that secret military trials were going on of people implicated in an alleged coup plot early this year. Among them were former head of state General Olusegun Obasanjo and his deputy, Shehu Yar'Adua. There were rumors that guilty verdicts had already been passed, that draconian sentences had been imposed, and even that convicted defendants could face the death sentences.

The Nigerian Government came under intense international pressure from the Commonwealth, from America, and from Britain over the affair. Well now, most of the speculation is over with the pronouncement from the military government that 51 people have been on trial, and that 40 of them have been found guilty. A few minutes ago, Robin White asked our Lagos reporter, Sola Odunfa, what they had been sentenced to.

[Begin recording] [Odunfa] We do not know the sentences yet. The director of military information said that the sentences and the record of proceedings of the cases were being compiled [word indistinct] to be sent to the head of state, General Sani Abacha, and the Provisional Ruling Council for review and confirmation. He said that it was after the confirmation that the sentences and the names of those involved would be made public.

[White] Now, do we know if big names like Gen. Obasanjo are among those that have been found guilty?

[Odunfa] Yes, for the first time, the government has now made it known that Gen. Obasanjo, the former head of state, and his former deputy, Major General Shehu Musa Yar'Adua both appeared before the tribunal, and both of them were among the 40 people who were found guilty and sentenced.

[White] So, the Nigerian Government has totally ignored the pleas of the Commonwealth and world leaders?

[Odunfa] Um, at this stage, the special tribunal has concluded its proceedings. It is now up to the Provisional Ruling Council and the head of state, Gen. Sani Abacha, to determine whether to confirm the sentences or to grant (?some) clemency.

[White] So it might well be that Gen. Abacha could now show mercy.

[Odunfa] Yes, it is within his powers, within his prerogatives, to either confirm the sentences or show clemency to any or all of the convicts.

[White] Now is this story the talk of the town or are Nigerians beginning to get bored with all these secret trials and accusations?

[Odunfa] Um, the tribunal has been the talk of the town since the first arrests were made in late February. People have been eager to.... [pauses] very anxious to know what had been transpiring behind the closed doors of the tribunal, and people were especially interested to know how the two former generals, Obasanjo and Yar'Adua, got to be implicated in the coup plot. [end recording]

Government Releases Some Detainees

AB1407185695 London BBC World Service
in English 1505 GMT 14 Jul 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The Nigerian Military Government has released a number of detainees who have been held for the past four months. It comes at a time of increasing international concern over alleged secret trials and harsh sentences on some 20 people implicated in

a coup plot in March, among them former head of state General Obasanjo and his deputy, Shehu Yar'Adua. On the releases Sola Odunfa reports from Lagos:

[Begin Odunfa recording] Two of them, Chief Adisa Akinloye, who was the national chairman of the NPS [expansion unknown] in the last civilian regime, and Mrs. Titaya Ajanaku, another member of the party, were both arrested on 9 March in the wake of the abortive coup plot announced by the military authorities that they were implicated in the plot. Both politicians were members of the National Unity Organization, the political organization founded and led by Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo who was himself arrested four days later. Soon after her release, Mrs. Ajanaku said that her detention was incredible. She insisted she knew nothing about the alleged plot. I was miraculously picked up on 9 March and was miraculously released on 13 July. God is wonderful, exclaimed Mrs. Ajanaku. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Three Persons Declared 'Wanted'

AB1407192795 *Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 14 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The military tribunal set up to try all those implicated in the abortive coup plot has concluded sitting in all cases so far referred to it. Sixty-one persons were referred to the tribunal, out of which seven were discharged and released yesterday. The director of defense information, Brigadier General Fred Chijuka, announced this in Lagos today while briefing defense correspondents.

Those discharged include a former chairman of the defunct National Party of Nigeria, Chief Adisa Akinloye, Mrs. Titi Ajanaku, Chief Ogunpola, and Mr. J. O. Sheleyi. Others are Mr. Folonsho Foguleye, Mr. Abas Muahu, and Mr. Nyinka Johnson.

Brig. Gen. Chijuka said one other person, who was discharged, still had his case referred for further investigations. He also said that three other persons who are implicated but not present at the trial, would be arrested and tried as soon as they were found. The three persons who had been declared wanted included the dismissed Lieutenant Colonel Idodua Ewanu, Rtd. Lt. Col. Gambo Dokto Kluve, and Mr. Great Ogbolu. The director of defense information said 40 of those tried would have their case referred to the Provisional Ruling Council for review.

Pope Appeals To Spare Convicted

AB1607020895 *Paris AFP in English 2349 GMT 15 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, July 15 (AFP) — Pope John-Paul II appealed to Nigerian leader General Sani Abacha Saturday [15 July] to use his authority to spare 43 convicted coup plotters from being executed, the Vatican's diplomatic mission said here.

The pope expressed "his deep concern over the fate" of those found guilty by a military tribunal of planning a coup d'etat in March, an offence whose maximum punishment is the death penalty, the Apostolic Nunciature said.

He appealed "in the name of God and of humanity" to Abacha "to use his sovereign power to ensure that this maximum sentence not be applied, therefore guaranteeing that the lives of these individuals be safeguarded and spared".

The pope entreated Abacha "to make this gesture which would correspond to the deep conscience of African people in respect for human life as the most sacred value," the statement said.

"It would be considered an important step forward and would endear the confidence of the Nigerians in the process established by the military administration towards a durable democracy in the country."

It would also "draw the consent and appreciation of the international community, and it would greatly contribute to improve the image of Nigeria in public esteem," the pope added.

The 43, including former Nigerian leader General Olesegun Obasanjo, were tried secretly. Defence ministry spokesman Fred Chijuka said Friday they had been sentenced but refused to say which charges were upheld and what the sentences were.

Anyone convicted of treason risks the death penalty. There is no right of appeal over the military tribunal's decision.

In diplomatic circles the secrecy and its findings were interpreted as a sign Abacha's regime had opted to ignore international protests over the affair.

Obasanjo, 60, was the only African military ruler to have relinquished power voluntarily, ending his 1976 to 1979 regime after free civilian elections.

Press: Obasanjo Receives Life Sentence

AB1707112995 Paris AFP in English
1056 GMT 17 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, July 17 (AFP) — General Shehu Musa Yar'Adua, number two in former President Olusegun Obasanjo's administration, and 13 other members of the military have been sentenced to death after being convicted of trying to topple Nigeria's military government, press reports said Monday [17 July].

There was no official confirmation of the reports.

A special military court sent General Obasanjo and 10 other civilians and members of the military to prison for life, the independent newspapers THIS DAY, AM NEWS and VANGUARD reported, citing sources close to the convicts' families.

Other defendants reportedly received jail sentences of between two and 25 years.

Obasanjo, 60, was the only African military ruler to have relinquished power voluntarily, ending his 1976 to 1979 regime after free civilian elections.

There is no right of appeal over the military tribunal's decision.

Banner headlines in Monday's newspapers were devoted to the reported verdicts. "Coups plotters may be shot this week," AM NEWS said.

"Appeals pour in for coup convicts," wrote the VANGUARD and TRIBUNE. "Northern elite plead for Yar'Adua, Obasanjo," said THIS DAY, while the DAILY CHAMPION took up the theme with "Pope pleads for Obasanjo, others."

According to AM NEWS, the 14 sentenced to death had been transferred to the Kirikiri maximum security prison in Lagos where "armed soldiers, in combat fatigue, beefed up security at the weekend." The paper went on to say "the executions could take place this week."

On Friday, Defence Ministry spokesman General Fred Chijuka told a press conference that sentencing had taken place for 40 military officials and civilians accused of trying to overthrow General Sani Abacha's military regime in March.

Three other people, being tried in absentia, were also sentenced and warrants issued for their arrest. One of these is former Lieutenant-Colonel Sambo Dasuki, the son of Nigeria's top Islamic official Sultan Ibrahim Dasuki from the northern state of Sokoto.

However, Chijuka did not reveal the nature of the sentences, which still have to be approved by the

country's highest ruling body, the Provisional Ruling Council.

The Civil Liberties Organisation (CLO), one of the main human rights bodies in Nigeria, had warned Sunday against execution of those condemned by the special military tribunal.

In a statement published by local newspapers, the CLO said it was "rather absurd that the Abacha regime in an attempt to silence opposition has taken the road of secret trials which offend the rule of natural justice, violates the fundamental rights of 40 eminent Nigerians and insults the integrity of the Nigerian people."

Appeals for clemency within the country gained momentum over the last 48 hours, the press reported. Monday's papers also highlighted an appeal by Pope John Paul II on Saturday in which he urged Abacha not to carry out the death penalty.

Paper Announces Possible Executions

AB1707134695 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1215 GMT 17 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] In Nigeria about 40 persons — soldiers and civilians — who have been accused by the ruling military junta of fomenting an abortive coup d'etat, might be executed this week. The revelation was made by one of the major daily newspapers in Lagos. From Lagos, Tunde Fatunde reports for Africa No.1:

[Begin Fatunde recording] According to the independent AM NEWS newspaper, 12 military officers, found guilty by the military tribunal, might be summarily executed this week if the country's supreme ruling organ, scheduled to meet any moment from now, confirms the death sentences imposed on them. In preparation for the eventual ratification of these death sentences, the firing squad within the Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison in Lagos has been reorganized, and the premises protected by heavily-armed soldiers.

Diplomatic sources affirm that the military tribunal has recommended a life sentence for General Olusegun Obasanjo, the former Nigerian leader, and his former number two strong man, General Shehu Musa Yar'Adua. To the general surprise of the international community, Chris Anyawu, chief editor of the (?PSM) independent weekly, was also sentenced to life imprisonment, for failing to divulge this presumed coup d'etat to the competent authorities.

We report that the French ambassador accredited to Nigeria, Pierre Garrigue-Guyonnaud, has held talks with General Sani Abacha concerning these conspirators. Reliable sources also say that the French ambassador

went on behalf of the European Economic Community, and appealed to the leader of the Nigerian military junta to show clemency to authors of the alleged 1 March coup d'etat. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Official: Human Rights Charges 'Baseless'

AB1707104395 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 17 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nigeria has called on the international community to consider the prevailing circumstances in appraising the human rights situation in any country. The minister of foreign affairs, Chief Tom Ikimi, told newsmen in Abuja that the allegation of human rights violations against Nigeria by some sections of international community was baseless. Chief Ikimi said that the attitude of the group was malicious. Joseph Azzoro was there:

[Begin recording] [Azzoro] Chief Tom Ikimi spoke extensively on the trial of coup plotters in the country. The minister also compared the recent bomb blast in Kwara State with a similar incident in Oklahoma, U.S.A, stating that every nation is interested in its own internal security. Chief Ikimi, however, added that every nation has its own internal problems and peculiar ways of solving them. According to the minister, the assessment of advanced nations on the situation in Nigeria should not be punitive, or an assessment that is selective, because it is Nigeria at this time. [sentence as heard] Chief Ikimi [words indistinct] that the international community should address situations from nation to nation as circumstances arise and desist from being (?particular).

[Ikimi] I also (?think) that the situation of democracy and human rights should not only be judged as a case peculiar to Nigeria. The United States, for instance, waged a major war against Iraq on behalf of Kuwait.

I would like to be informed if Kuwait is a Western-style democracy. Their ally in that conflict was Saudi Arabia. I would like to be told if Saudi Arabia is really a democracy, but they do business with these nations. We also have [words indistinct] with all these nations. I was recently in Indonesia, which is being judged today as one of the foremost countries in that part of the world. President Suharto has been in power for over (?30) years. His foreign minister has been in power for (?22) years, but it is a stable nation. So, from nation to nation, we should (?take) measures that are peculiar to that nation. Nigeria, I think, is making progress.

[Azzoro] Chief Tom Ikimi also said that the nation was gradually (?inching) toward finding permanent solutions to those issues that are (?affecting) Nigeria as a stable democracy. [end recording]

Senegal

Soldiers Kill Four MFDC Members

AB1407204295 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 14 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] There are renewed clashes in Senegal's Casamance region. Four persons believed to be members of the Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance [MFDC] were shot yesterday by Senegalese soldiers in (?Diangho) Forest, which is about 40 km away from Ziguinchor, the provincial capital. The four men were sitting around a campfire in the forest when a military detachment took them by surprise and sprayed them with bullets. Since 21 June, when Father Diamacoune Senghor, the MFDC secretary general, called for a cease-fire, 15 people including soldiers, MFDC separatists, and civilians have been killed in the Casamance region.

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